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Although there is an impropriety, as a rule, in discussing in the press questions that are pending before courts for decision—an impropriety which is the same whether it is or is not within the power of the court to punish it,—that rule applies rather to questions of fact, regarding which a tribunal might be easily influenced, than to questions of law, which are subject to generally recognized principles. This consideration, together with the fact that the press of the country has very freely discussed the question, will warrant, even before a final decision, some examination into the injunction against strikers intending to strike which a Federal judge at St. Louis has issued.

No strike had occurred, but the employes of the Wabash railroad had by vote ordered the officers of their organization to call one; and it was to prevent those officers from obeying that order that the injunction under consideration was granted. Here was such a wide stretch of judicial power, an act so distinctly marked with the characteristics of revolutionary usurpation, that much allowance may be made for the opinions of men who advise revolutionary resistance. But inasmuch as regular methods of resistance are still open, the intending strikers have doubtless adopted the better course.

Observe the nature of this injunction. It does not in terms prohibit any employe of the road from

quitting work; and all might quit at once, provided they did so without concerted arrangement. For men have as much right to discharge their employer as he has to discharge them. So, at least, the injunction order is generally construed, though we fear the lawyer who should advise the strikers to that effect would be a bold man. But take it so, and still there is a most extraordinary situation. For in that case a judge has ordered men "absolutely to desist and refrain from persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly," other men to do what it is conceded they have a right to do!

One would hardly expect an injunction to be issued against men forbidding their quitting work individually. Neither should we expect one forbidding their quitting work in a body. Yet this St. Louis injunction does the latter in effect, and if it can do the latter it is absurd to suppose it cannot do the former. If it may lawfully prohibit one man from advising another to stop work, it may lawfully forbid the other's stopping work; or else Dickens's old beadle was right when he denounced the law as an ass. When an injunction forbids the "ordering," "persuading," "inducing," "or otherwise causing" a strike, it certainly does forbid striking. For striking consists not merely in the coincident quitting of work by individuals; it consists in a cooperative quitting, which is impossible unless some one "orders," "persuades," "induces," or "otherwise" causes it. Such an injunction being lawful, an injunction forbidding individual quitting of work would soon be forthcoming, even if it is not practically involved in the injunction now under review. With

that, the legal relations of master and servant would be fairly adjusted for this era of revived feudalism. It would be rounded out in accordance with the principles of law that originated in the institution of villeinage from which some American judges are drawing their legal principles.

It is instructive to learn from New York dispatches that in financial circles there the opinion prevails that "if the Wabash Railroad company can sustain its position the death knell of strikes on inter-State railroads has been sounded." The opinion seems to be well formed. But those who congratulate themselves upon this method of ending railroad strikes, are curiously oblivious to the fact that great bodies of workingmen who strike don't do so for the fun of the thing. They do it because they have grievances. Even a child in intellect and experience ought to know what happens when opportunities for redress of grievances are arbitrarily denied to large numbers of people. A very serious question occurs, therefore. When the death knell of railroad strikes is sounded by arbitrary suppression under government by injunction, then what?

"Prosperity" touters will find something of interest to them in the London Times of the 9th, which predicts commercial disaster in the United States. It goes so far as to assert that the evil day has already arrived and has been postponed only through the grace or cupidity of London bankers. Here is its language:

The mysteriously large reductions of net deposits effected in the last quarter of 1902 have been the result of transfers of indebtedness to European capitalists, who were ready for a

handsome consideration to take over for a time these attempts to put off the evil day when the United States business world will have to own that it has bitten off more than it can chew.

That commercial disaster is, indeed, at hand in this country is evident. Our fictitious prosperity is about exhausted. Prosperity in any general and true sense we have not had for many years. Among the masses, while there has been a falling off from the army of the unemployed, there has been no substantial increase of net income. The only classes to prosper have been the plundering classes. Prosperity of that limited kind is predestined to culminate in a crash. There is consequently nothing peculiarly interesting in the prediction of the London Times. But its incidental remark about "the transfer of indebtedness to European capitalists" may well excite our special wonder.

Why should American indebtedness be transferred to European capitalists, if Europe is indebted to us and not we to Europe? In other words, how comes it that we have a debt which we can transfer to Europeans, if our "favorable" balance of trade has been making creditors of us and debtors of them? Debtors do not relieve creditors. The debtor has nothing to relieve with, and the creditor has nothing to be relieved of. Since we are transferring our debts to Europeans, we must be the debtor and they the creditor. Here, then, is another indication to sane minds that, after all our boasting about our excessive export balances of hundreds of millions, we have been getting into debt instead of piling up a credit. Our "favorable" balance is turning out to be a most unfavorable drain. Instead of exporting to create a credit, we appear to have been exporting to pay tribute. Yet the protectionists have boasted of our phenomenal exportations as the best of all evidence that we are prosperous. Is

it not time for them to stop boasting and begin explaining?

In the closing hours of Congress Senator Carmack introduced a public document into the Record which should put a quietus forever upon all cant about "the honor of the army" in the Philippines. It proves irrefutably that the American soldiers in the Philippines murdered prisoners of war under orders, and that the authorities at home have condoned the crime.

Senator Carmack had been nastily criticized by the Army and Navy Journal, a military trade paper, for having said in the Senate that "murders by American soldiers in the Philippines have become so common that they will not bear investigation." Declaring this to be "a wicked libel," the Army and Navy Journal of February 14 described it as "the topmost note in all the malevolent chorus of misrepresentation with which the 'anti-imperialist' demagogues have assailed the honor and manhood of the United States army." Mr. Carmack replied in the Senate on the 2d. He said that a letter from a private soldier of the name of Brenner, written to his people at home after the battle of Calococan, told of the murder of Filipino prisoners taken at that battle. In consequence of the publication of this letter an investigation was ordered by the Secretary of War, in the course of which a private of the name of Putnam admitted that he was one of the soldiers who had assisted in murdering these prisoners and explained that he had done so under orders. When the report came to Gen. Otis he forwarded it to the judge advocate, Col. E. H. Crowder, with a recommendation that court martial proceedings be instituted against Putnam. Instead of obeying, Col. Crowder sent to Gen. Otis the following recommendation, now on file in the war department, which was affirmed by

Otis and acquiesced in by the Secretary of War:

**The offense of Private Putnam, if he has committed one, is manslaughter. His only defense would be a lawful order of his superior officer. If put on trial, it is probable that acts would develop implicating many others. I doubt the propriety of his trial and am of the opinion that considerations of public policy, sufficiently grave to silence every other demand, require that no further action be taken in this case.**

E. H. CROWDER,  
Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate  
U. S. Volunteers.

What American who really respects the honor of his country can read that official army report, a plain condonation of infamous atrocities committed by American soldiers under the orders of American army officers, without contempt for the official and journalistic apologists for army crimes in the Philippines? What is this "honor of the army" which demands that army crimes go unpunished and uninvestigated?

For the good of the cause he stands for it was lucky that Congressman Robert Baker, of Brooklyn, had never seen a Congressional Directory before complying with the request of the editor for a biographical sketch. Had the book been familiar to him he might have followed the common place example of other Congressmen and written a perfunctory sketch which no one would have read or cared to see. As it was, he unconsciously disregarded the limitations of space and produced a sketch of a live man, with live thoughts, expressing themselves in insuppressible energy, which occupies something more than a page of the book and is full of human interest. This sketch consequently attracted the attention of the Washington correspondents, for they thought it showed that Baker was a vain Congressman, which gave it in their experienced estimation the character of "news" having much space value. The result is that Baker has been well advertised over the country as a Henry George man, whose election from a

strong Republican district was due in part to his single tax campaign and in part to the opposition he encountered from plutocratic Democrats.

If the Democrats in the Senate wanted a cunning adviser, they were doubtless right in choosing Gorman for their caucus chairman. He is nothing if not cunning. But if they wanted a party leader, their action is incomprehensible. Like Caleb Cushing, Gorman has never been true to but one party, and that is himself. Many men have said what but few politicians realize, that character is as necessary to a political party as to a man; and no political party can have character and Gorman leadership at the same time. Had Senator Hanna been called upon to select the Democratic leader in the Senate, Gorman would have been his first choice.

To democratic-Democrats the acceptance of Mr. Ingalls by the Cincinnati supporters of Tom L. Johnson as the Democratic candidate for mayor of that city may be disturbing. For Mr. Ingalls is, as a Democrat, pretty much everything that Johnson is not. His Democracy is of the traditional or historical kind, which includes divine sanction for human slavery in the category of principles it has fought for, and carries forward into the struggle over present issues the same distorted conception of human rights that governed his party in the pro-slavery period that ended with Buchanan. But Mr. Ingalls is personally a man of integrity, who would make a faithful administrator of city affairs, and upon whom for that office good citizens of all parties may properly unite for the overthrow of the combination of corrupting and corruptible place hunters which, under the management of "Boss" Cox, a nominal Republican, and John R. McLean, a nominal Democrat, have made Cincinnati politics not very different from a

plague. With the election of Ingalls that nest of bi-partisan corruptionists would be broken up, or Ingalls would be totally discredited.

Such is the sensible view of the matter that Mr. Johnson himself has taken. In an interview published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 6th he said:

Politically Mr. Ingalls and myself have very little in common, although we both call ourselves Democrats. We would probably never stand for the same policies and would not be able to come to an agreement upon many of the most important questions of the day. These things, however, are of comparatively little importance in the present instance. Mr. Ingalls is an upright and respected citizen, concerning whose integrity there cannot be the slightest doubt. When he is pitted against such a man as "Boss" Cox there can be but one course open to the good citizens and decent people of Cincinnati. It is an excellent opportunity to rid that community of one of the most corrupt and vicious systems which has ever been known. It is needless to say that in case of Mr. Ingalls's election as mayor the reign of "Boss" Cox would be at an end. His non-partisan machine would be smashed by the election of a man of Mr. Ingalls's character. The men who are endeavoring to secure Mr. Ingalls's election have my heartiest sympathy. Only the fact that my presence is necessary in Cleveland during the Spring campaign prevents me from going to Cincinnati to lend my assistance to this movement to unload "Boss" Cox.

Darrow's bill for the repeal of conspiracy laws, introduced last week in the Illinois legislature, proposes a reform in criminal law which, though it will probably fail of passage, ought to be adopted. It would abrogate no law for the suppression of crime, but only a dragnet in criminal procedure which has never served any other purpose than to sweep innocent men into prison along with the guilty. Conspiracy laws are quite unnecessary for the punishment of conspirators. The man who plans a crime and procures another to commit it is himself guilty of the crime. No conspiracy laws are necessary in his case. Nothing is needed but to prove that he did procure the commission of the crime. That done, he is legally

as guilty as if the overt act were his own. But if you would convict a man of crime upon insufficient evidence, then it is that conspiracy laws come handy. For, by trying a whole batch of alleged "conspirators," some guilty and some not, at once, you strengthen your case against the innocent by the damning evidence you introduce against the guilty. No man who does not mistake the securing of convictions for the administration of justice, would urge the retention of conspiracy laws if he knows what they mean and the purpose they serve.

There is now pending before the Illinois legislature a bill on municipal ownership and operation, which, though defective in some particulars—badly so,—seems to us to be upon the whole the best measure yet presented to that body. It is known as Senate bill No. 301, and is the work of Allen Ripley Foote, the originator of the advisory referendum law under which the Referendum League of Illinois has done such excellent work.

This measure would empower municipalities to lease the use of their streets, both on the surface and beneath it, to corporations now rendering or to those that propose to render, a quasi public service, such as traction, water supply, lighting, heating, etc. The lease would be made by ordinance, and be terminable at ten-year periods at the option of the municipality upon two years' notice, and the charges for service would be alterable without notice at ten-year periods, upon the basis of cost of service. Upon terminating a lease the municipality would have the power to take possession of and either lease or operate the business acquired, upon compensating the divested corporation for its property. The compensation would be determined, as to corporations operating under old franchises, by appraisal, arbitration or condemnation (as might be mutually

agreed), and as to those operating under the leases authorized by this measure, on the basis of cost of equipment. To enable municipalities to acquire such business, they would be empowered to issue bonds payable only out of the revenues and being a lien only on the property of the business, the business in case of foreclosure to be operated by the purchaser subject to regulation by the municipality and for a period not to exceed 20 years. For the purpose of securing trustworthy data as to cost of equipment, operation, etc., all corporations operating under lease, and all owning municipalities, would be required to keep public accounts, to be audited by the State auditor and to be kept in accordance with a prescribed uniform system calculated to expose the facts and to facilitate comparisons. There are supplementary provisions for accident insurance, profit sharing, uniformity of tolls, division of surplus earnings over the prescribed allowance for profit, deficits, arbitration, civil service, etc.

One of the advantages of this measure, according to its author, is that it "builds a bridge upon which corporations operating under an existing municipal grant may cross over from old to new conditions without detriment to vested interests or strain upon public finances." But it is just here that the bill is especially objectionable. It is not specific enough in defining "vested interests." If by vested interests is meant unexpired franchises that are unquestionably valid, well and good. But if it would include the contested 99-year franchise which the traction magnates set up in Chicago, the measure cannot be tolerated without amendment. To us it seems that in its present form this bill, if it would not validate the fraudulent 99-year franchise, would at any rate keep the issue over that franchise alive for at least one decade and not

improbably from decade to decade for 60 years to come. The bill should be so amended as to exact of any established corporation acquiring a lease, a complete surrender of all pretended rights under old franchises having more than 10, or at most 20, years yet to run.

Another objection to the Foote bill is its lack of proper provision for initiative petitions and referendum voting. On the question of terminating leases at 10-year periods, no popular initiative is provided for; and if the council favorable to termination were elected the notice of termination could not be given without a referendum vote carried by three-fifths of those voting. At the same time no provision whatever is made for a referendum on the question of leasing, nor would there be any limitation of the leasing period. Consequently, a bribed council might make leases for 100 years or more, without a popular vote on the subject, and those leases could not be terminated at any 10-year period unless a council resisted temptation and of its own motion submitted a referendum, nor then if only two-fifths of the citizens voting favored the leasing corporation. The only other provision for a referendum is on the question of issuing bonds, and upon that question a majority of the qualified voters would decide. To perfect the Foote bill, there should be a provision for an initiative and a majority referendum (that is, a majority of the voters voting) upon the question of leasing, upon the question of terminating leases, and upon the question of bonding. On the question of terminating leases the necessity for both initiative and referendum is imperative.

With these defects cured, Mr. Foote's bill would be an excellent measure. It would make a bridge for passage from private to public ownership, which is in itself desir-

able; it would secure trustworthy data, so that the people might readily pass judgment upon the faithful management of these quasi-public services, whether by the municipalities or by private corporations; and it might save the necessity of municipal operation, which is to be avoided if the incident of public operation can be safely separated from the principal necessity of public ownership.

In criticising a sermon by Herbert S. Bigelow, in which he attributed the wrong of gambling to the fact that success on one side involves failure on the other, Liberty makes this astonishing assertion: "If every activity in which success on one side involves failure on the other is wrong, then competition is wrong." This declaration is astonishing because Liberty stands for individualism (which includes competition) as the mainspring of social order. But if under competition success on one side does involve loss on the other, in the same sense that what the successful gambler wins the unsuccessful one must lose, then socialists are right when they insist that competition is essentially unsocial. Society would be unthinkable if competition operated upon trading so as to make the gain of one party to every trade the loss of the other party. In truth, both parties to all free trades, which means trades in which competition is unobstructed, are benefited. No one on either side of any trade would make the trade—if acting in freedom, with competition unobstructed either by authority or fraud—unless the trade were beneficial to himself. It is for that reason that competition promotes cooperation and is a social and not an unsocial force.

"Have you ever made any effort to improve your knowledge of political economy?" "No," said Senator Sorghum; "I have found that in the long run political liberality pays better than political economy."—Washington Star.

## SOCIAL EVOLUTION.\*

Few things in human history are more obvious than the effect upon social institutions in general of changes in economic conditions. Slave systems of labor have always reflected their baseness in the politics, the art, the morals and even the religions of the societies that have fostered them; while advances in economic freedom have everywhere been followed by improvement in all other spheres of social aspiration and effort.

This obvious historical truth could hardly be more impressively portrayed than in these eloquent words from the pen of Henry George:

Only in broken gleams and partial light has the sun of Liberty yet beamed among men, but all progress hath she called forth. Liberty came to a race of slaves cringing under Egyptian whips, and led them forth from the House of Bondage. She hardened them in the desert and made of them a race of conquerors. The free spirit of the Mosaic law took their thinkers up to heights where they beheld the unity of God, and inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltation of thought. Liberty dawned on the Phoenician coast, and ships passed the Pillars of Hercules to plow the unknown sea. She shed a partial light on Greece, and marble grew to shapes of ideal beauty, words became the instruments of subtle thought, and against the scanty militia of free cities the countless hosts of the Great King broke like surges against a rock. She cast her beams on the four-acre farms of Italian husbandmen, and born of her strength a power came forth that conquered the world. They glistened from shields of German warriors, and Augustus wept his legions. Out of the night that followed her eclipse, her slanting rays fell again on free cities, and a lost learning revived, modern civilization began, a new world was unveiled; and as Liberty grew so grew art, wealth, power, knowledge, refinement. In the history of every nation we may read the same truth.

So manifest is this order of social phenomena whereby social improvement follows advances in economic freedom, and not only with reference to past times but also in

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our own day, that social progress seems to be generated by economic modes; and from that inference materialistic evolutionists draw far-reaching conclusions. Economics becomes to them a sort of social protoplasm out of which the higher institutions and even the ideals of society are progressively evolved.

The plausibility of this theory is greatly enhanced by the undeniable fact that institutions of higher degree are affected in character and direction by existing economic conditions. The economic struggle taints our politics with corruption, rests our morals on the shifting sands of utilitarianism, degrades our art to the commonplace or the sensational, and turns the high ideals of our religion into empty metaphors behind which lurks a loathsome dollar worship.

All this is because existing economic conditions force everybody into an all absorbing devotion to the problem of securing a living. The higher qualities of human nature have consequently but little opportunity to develop freely. It by no means follows, however, that economic systems naturally determine the character and direction of those qualities. Nothing more is proved than that economic systems which force men to become absorbed in the problem of securing a living, hold the higher qualities of human nature down to their own low levels.

We may still infer, then, when changes in economic systems are followed by improvement on the higher planes of social life, that this result is due to another cause than materialistic evolution. So far from being limited to the theory that improved conditions on the higher planes are generated by the economic change, we may fairly conclude that those conditions are attributable to the fact that the economic change has freed the higher qualities of men from the thralldom of bread winning. Instead of affording proof of materialistic evolution, such changes are instances of spiritual emancipation.

It is true, of course, that men must eat and drink and be clad before they

can think effectively about art or morals, or politics or religion, or in any other manner give free play to their higher faculties. They must, moreover, not only have all the bodily comforts that food and drink and clothing symbolize, but must also be reasonably assured of always having them, before their thoughts can soar very far above economic levels.

So long as economic necessities are forced into the foreground, higher impulses will be driven into the background. While the mind is worried with economic thoughts, moral and spiritual thoughts will be clouded. Any economic system, therefore, which perpetually stimulates a universal and obtrusive fear of want, must give direction and character to every other social institution. It does this, however, not by processes of generation or materialistic evolution, but by holding the higher functions of the mind in check.

Emancipate the higher human qualities by banishing want and fear of want, and social development will no longer be determined by economic adjustments. The higher human faculties, freed from the enthrallment of bodily needs, will rise toward their source—which is not material, but spiritual.

The theory that all social movement is generated and determined by economic adjustments, assumes that an effect can be greater than its original cause. It attributes the origin of the higher characteristics and possibilities of social life to the lower. And this extraordinary method of accounting for moral and spiritual qualities in man, is, heaven save the mark, sometimes called "scientific." It would be as scientific to assume that water naturally rises above its source, or that machinery naturally gives out more power than has been put into it.

Economic systems cannot be the original cause of institutions that rise above the economic. If morality, for instance, is evolved from economic conditions, an equal moral force must have been first involved into economic conditions. So, also, with art, politics, religion and all the rest. Nothing superior to economics can be got out of economics without hav-

ing first been injected into economics. But that implies what materialistic evolutionists deny—a first cause or force, a force which descends from highest spirituality to lowest materiality and then returns. It is a force that in this respect may be likened to rays of sunlight which upon striking the face of a mirror are reflected back. The mirror does not generate the light it reflects. Neither does the material generate the spiritual.

The manifestations of this force through the higher faculties of the human mind and heart may, indeed, be checked by obstructions along the lower levels through which it rises. But in no other sense can it be truly said to be directed or determined by those levels. They support and may be made to check it; but they have no vitality of their own to give. Remove the obstructions, and the higher faculties are no more determined by the lower functions than the volume of water in a reservoir is determined by the shape of the pipe through which it is received from its source in the mountain lake.

Given an economic condition from which the fear of want has been banished, and the higher functions of society will be determined, not by economic modes, but by moral ideals unobstructed and unpolluted by sordid anxieties and hopes and fears.

Nor need we think of such an economic condition as fanciful. On the contrary it is entirely natural in the social state. It would be a reality to-day, under the existing economic system, but for immoral political interferences with the natural distribution of wealth.

The possibilities of satisfying the material wants of mankind are always infinite. If all men who are willing to work for their living were allowed to work, and each who works were free to demand effectively the share which his work adds to current production, there would be neither want nor fear of want, but more than enough for all. But by setting up and perpetuating the institution of private property in the habitable globe, we have empowered a comparatively few to regulate by their own all-powerful

interests the amount and character of work to be done and the shares into which the result shall be distributed. We have thereby perpetuated the problem of want and the fear of want.

What keeps this problem alive is not our economic system in itself, but one of our political institutions reacting upon our economic system, and an immoral institution at that. To be more specific, it is not competition, the essence of our economic system, that keeps the problem alive; it is land monopoly, which obstructs competition and makes it lop-sided. Abolish land monopoly, and the want problem would banish itself. Abolish land monopoly, and our economic system, freed from obstruction, would emancipate the higher human faculties.

So long as these are held in subjection to economic systems, whether the systems be selfishly plutocratic or fraternally socialistic, just so long will their activities be directed and determined by the debasing spirit of utilitarianism. But immediately upon their release their activities would come under the influence of moral ideals, derived, without sordid pollution or distortion, from the original moral force of the universe. This is the only social evolution which, being sound in natural principle, is wholesome in all its processes.

## NEWS

Pursuant to the President's proclamation (p. 759) the Senate of the 58th Congress met in special session on the 5th, when the President's message explaining his purpose in calling this session was read. As stated in the message, it is his purpose to obtain consideration of "treaties concerning which it proved impossible to take action during" the regular session; and he asks "special attention to the treaty with the Republic of Colombia, securing to the United States the right to build an Isthmian canal, and to the treaty with the Republic of Cuba for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries." Having received the President's message, the Senate adjourned until the 9th, when it entered upon the consideration, in executive session, of the canal treaty.

An event of problematical importance in national party politics occurred on the 6th when Senator Gorman of Maryland, who now returns to the Senate, was elected leader of the Democratic senators. He was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Democratic senators attending the caucus—28 out of the 33, who are now opposed in the Senate by 57 Republicans. Mr. Gorman has appointed Senators Cockrell of Missouri, Martin of Virginia, Bacon of Georgia, Dubois of Idaho, Money of Mississippi, Bailey of Texas, Blackburn of Kentucky, Tillman of South Carolina and himself as the Democratic steering committee.

In local politics, the Republican nomination for mayor of Chicago is the most important event of the week. For several weeks John M. Harlan had been making a popular, or speech-making campaign, for the nomination, as a party man opposed to the party ring of which Congressman Lorimer is head center. He was opposed by Graeme Stewart, who is generally regarded as Mr. Lorimer's candidate. To understand Mr. Harlan's candidacy and Mr. Lorimer's opposition to him, it must be remembered that Mr. Harlan made a vigorous independent campaign for mayor at the spring election of 1897, and polled 60,000 votes. His strength was due to his excellent record as an independent alderman. Two years later he took no pronounced part, but in 1901 he contested the nomination for mayor within the Republican party, backed by a petition signed by 70,000 Republicans, and being defeated in the convention neither supported nor opposed the successful candidate. Coming before the Republican primaries this year, on the 6th, after a strenuous campaign against what he assailed as machine politics, he received a vote of 33,536, Mr. Stewart's vote being 39,543. Of pledged delegates to the city convention, Harlan had secured 337 and Stewart 596. The convention met on the 7th and upon roll call 598 votes were cast for Stewart and 342 for Harlan, whereupon Harlan addressed the convention, endorsing Stewart's nomination, which was then made unanimous.

The platform adopted at the convention declares as follows upon the local traction question:

1. Immediate settlement of the traction question on the lines of the report of the local transportation committee of the city council.

2. Immediate enabling legislation giving to Chicago the power and authority to own and operate street railways and other public utilities.

3. The question of "municipal ownership and operation of street railways shall, upon petition, be submitted to the people before adoption."

4. "No renewal of expiring franchises shall be made unless the claimants under the so-called 99-year act shall specifically waive any and all alleged rights thereunder."

5. "No grant shall be for more than 20 years, and the city shall reserve the right to take over such lines at such times as may be fixed in the ordinance prior to the expiration of the period of the grant upon paying equitable consideration therefor."

6. "One city one fare," and compensation to the city to be "based upon the gross receipts" and to be "either in cash, in lower fares, or in such other form as shall be found best for the interests of the whole people of Chicago."

Other pledges of this platform are for early removal of center pier bridges, immediate lowering of tunnels, consolidation of taxing bodies, completion of intercepting sewer systems, suppression of smoke nuisance, immediate return of all special assessment rebates, use of merit system for elevation of the public service instead of the protection of incompetent employes, establishment of small parks in populous districts, and the elimination of all steam-railroad tracks within the corporate limits.

On the traction question, the Independent Labor party of Chicago, with Daniel L. Cruice as its candidate for mayor, declared in its address adopted on the 10th that—

Grants of franchises tend to deteriorate service rather than improve it. Every grant of franchise is immediately capitalized by an issue of stock equal to the value of the grant. There is no increase in earnings and out of the same earnings must come the increased amount to be paid in dividends, with the result that the wage of employes and the service of the public must suffer. The only solution of the traction question, therefore, is immediate municipal ownership. We need enabling legislation, if it is true, but if we do not get it, it simply means that the traction companies have prevented it by bribery; and we should not condone the crime of bribery by giving them a grant of franchise based upon it. We should not grant

franchises at all, and an awakened public sentiment will force the legislature to act. Meanwhile, under the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, and following the precedent established in the 75-cent gas ordinance, we can reduce the fare to three cents and demonstrate to any court that the companies can carry passengers at that rate with a net profit of 30 per cent. to the companies based on their own figures. The Independent Labor party will, if it succeeds, follow the lines indicated above and will seek legislation where necessary along the lines herein expressed.

In addition to this pledge the Independent Labor party commits itself to the initiative and referendum, to direct nominations without conventions, to curtailing the power of predatory corporations, to an 8-hour labor day, to the abolition of the convict labor system, to elective school boards, to higher pay for teachers, to a rational civil service law based upon meritorious service, and to the right of policemen, firemen and other city employes to organize. A fearless and honest administration is pledged, "uninfluenced by the wealth, numbers or positions of persons seeking discriminating favors."

Some municipal elections have already been held in the East. Notable among them are the township elections in Massachusetts, where the Socialist party is reported to have made impressive advances. According to an apparently fair news dispatch from Boston—

in every town in Massachusetts where the party made nominations for local offices it made remarkable showings; in no town did it fail to register a substantial gain over the vote cast in November last at the State election, and in two towns it almost completely overthrew the existing rulers and defeated combinations of Republicans and Democrats into the bargain. These two towns were Amesbury, where the Socialists elected all three of the selectmen and several other officers, and Stoughton, where the new party elected the chairman of the board of selectmen and other officials. While it is true that local issues helped the Socialists in Amesbury and Stoughton, these issues cannot be made to account, except in comparatively small measure, for the overthrow of the Republican-Democratic fusions the Socialists had to oppose, nor can local issues in any degree whatever be made to explain the gains of the party in all the other towns where it made nominations. In fact, in at least two towns the Socialists advocated local issues that were

distinctly disadvantages to them, and yet they made great gains.

These township votes for the Socialist party are reported as aggregating considerably more than any Socialist vote previously cast in Massachusetts, the record of which, for both the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties, is as follows:

	Percentage of total vote.
1900 (president).....	12,206 2.9
1901 (governor) .....	19,669 6.0
1902 (governor) .....	13,708 9.5

In New Hampshire on the 10th ten amendments to the constitution were submitted to popular vote, two-thirds being necessary to adoption. One of the amendments, making an educational qualification for the suffrage, was adopted, as was one which empowered the legislature to regulate trusts within the State; but the amendment striking the word "male" from the voting clause of the constitution, and thereby establishing woman suffrage, was defeated. According to the incomplete reports the vote against it was 3 to 1. Although some of the smaller towns voted for it, most of the large towns went the other way. Following is the reported vote of the larger cities:

	Yes.	No.
Concord .....	913	124
Dover .....	336	518
Keene .....	209	373
Manchester .....	1,000	3,244
Nashua .....	683	948
Rochester .....	216	367
Somersworth .....	121	616

Turning to current reports of labor disturbances, the first subject to demand attention is the anti-strike injunction case (p. 759) pending in St. Louis against the contemplated strike on the Wabash railroad system. In this case the defendants filed their answer on the 9th, along with a notice of motion to dissolve the injunction. Arguments on the motion are to be made, by order of Judge Adams, who granted the injunction, on the 17th.

In connection, as supposed, with the street car strike at Waterbury, Conn. (pp. 696, 724), a special policeman was shot and killed on the 8th by a party of masked men who entered the car he was guarding when it had reached a lonely terminus. The motorman and the conductor were wounded. Several versions of the affair are reported, but the murderers have not been found and all that indicates that they were strikers is the fact that the injured

men were non-union employes of a street car company during a strike. A vigilance committee of 250 local business men has been organized, which offers a reward for the conviction of the murderers.

A different aspect from that at first reported (p. 743) is put upon the battle between strikers and United States deputy marshals in West Virginia by the report of Chris. Evans, who has investigated the occurrence as an official of the United Mine Workers' organization. From his report the "battle" appears to have been an unwarranted shooting down in cold blood of unresisting Negroes. Mr. Evans reports that General St. Clair, who is the attorney for the coal companies, took steps to have the men arrested and taken to Charleston. Immediately afterward arrangements were made with the United States marshal by the Mine Workers' officials to give bonds for all who were arrested; but later, at the instigation of Deputy Marshal Cunningham, the agreement entered into with the marshal was broken and Cunningham was sent to arrest the men. There was among the men great feeling against Cunningham for personal reasons, and the men decided not to allow him to arrest them, but drove him away. Mr. Evans says that he sent a telegram to the men to submit quietly, but that the coal companies, who own all the telegraph and telephone lines connecting with the town, refused to deliver it, and before he could get any message to them Cunningham and his deputies, who, he says, were the worst characters he could collect, went to the town a second time and killed the miners in the night time in their beds. Mr. Evans says that he went to the scene of the trouble the next morning, and found there, in a house occupied by a colored man called "Stonewall" Jackson, the dead bodies of William Dodson, William Clark and Richard Clayton, all colored. His report then proceeds:

On inquiry, we found that the wife of Jackson, with four children, together with eight colored men, were in the house, and that about daybreak all of those inside were awakened by shots being fired into the house from the outside. This shooting took place without anything being said to those on the inside, and the three colored men I have mentioned were found dead on the floor. Two were in their night clothes, and the other one was partly

dressed, with one shoe partly laced and the other foot bare. We visited another house, where Joseph Hizer lay in bed mortally wounded, having been shot through the window as he was stooping to put his trousers on after getting out of bed. Hizer lived with his sister, and she made the statement at the inquest that she pleaded with those shooting not to kill her children, and in reply Cunningham said: "Women and children must take care of themselves." In no instance could we find where these people had been asked to surrender until after the deputies had commenced shooting at the occupants of the houses named. We next went to the house of Lucian Lawson, who was considered mortally wounded. I am led to understand that after the shooting referred to, this man, with others, returned the fire of the posse, and this is the only instance where any attempt was made to return fire on the part of the miners. During the shooting, in many instances the men and women pleaded with the men outside to have mercy on them, but their cries were met with derision and curses. Our investigation proves conclusively that no effort had been made to shoot or resist except in the one case mentioned, but that all would have been glad to have surrendered if they had been allowed the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Evans says that the coroner's jury has returned a verdict of felonious killing against Cunningham for the killing of William Dodson.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Street demonstrations by 10,000 socialists against the government's military bills are reported from Budapest.

—The lower House of the Maine legislature voted down on the 5th a bill for resubmission of the prohibitory liquor law to the people. The vote was 94 to 46.

—The Cuban Senate on the 11th ratified the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, which is now pending before the American Senate. The vote was 16 to 5.

—Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, has been displaced as a member of parliament, his constituency having on the 10th elected William Crookes, the Labor candidate, by a vote of 8,687 to 3,485.

—Archbishop Quigley, recently appointed to the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago (p. 600) assumed the duties of his new office on the 10th. He appointed Bishop Muldoon as his vicar general.

—William J. Bryan is reported from Cleveland to have been the guest of Mayor Johnson on the 8th. He refused to be interviewed, saying simply

that he was on an Eastern lecture trip and had merely stopped in Cleveland for a quiet Sunday with Mr. Johnson.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department for February shows on hand February 28, 1903:

Gold reserve fund .....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash .....	224,543,470 29
Total .....	\$374,543,470 29
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1902.....	358,574,115 85

Increase .....

—The January treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the eight months ending February, 1903, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff .....	\$195,525,268 65
Internal revenue.....	153,388,233 16
Miscellaneous .....	28,744,464 60
	\$377,657,966 41

Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$33,688,946 45
War .....	80,367,733 01
Navy .....	53,354,227 78
Indians .....	9,311,422 99
Pensions .....	96,023,997 10
Interest .....	22,530,262 68
	\$344,276,589 91

Surplus .....

#### PRESS OPINIONS.

##### DEMOCRATIC "REORGANIZATION."

The Commoner (Dem.) Feb. 27.—The Commoner mentioned Gov. Garvin as a Presidential possibility, because he is a sure-enough Democrat and has the prestige of success, but the eastern papers rule him out because his views are known and known to be against plutocracy. The reorganizers say that they want some one who "can win," but their real purpose is to secure some one who is without "views" to the public, but secretly attached to the corporations.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), March 8.—The Parker boom has attained much momentum in the East, but the West does not respond enthusiastically to the suggestion of his name. In fact, there is a disposition to oppose him because of a conviction rapidly settling itself that he is the choice of the Standard Oil company, and is being pushed forward by the corporate and financial interests which are opposed to the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), March 6.—Mr. Bryan will play a large part in the next year's campaign. The nominee of the Democratic convention will be a man acceptable to Mr. Bryan and to the millions who supported Mr. Bryan in two campaigns, and who still have undiminished confidence in him. But it must not be supposed that a real Democratic party is to be maintained without a struggle. The plutocracy is not content with the ownership and control of one great political organization. It cannot feel safe so long as there is a party like that led by Mr. Bryan in the field with a challenge for every plan and policy of the predatory class.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), March 6.—Notice has already been served upon the Democrats of this country that the reorganizers propose to "crush" Bryan and drive him out of the Democratic party. . . . These men do not now know, but they will yet learn, that William J. Bryan to-day has a stronger personal following than any other individual in the United States. They do not know, but they will learn, that many of the Democrats of this country supported the principles of the Kansas City platform before William J. Bryan was heard of, and that

even though Bryan himself were to desert those principles, they would be found true to the faith. They do not now know, but they will yet learn, that, aside from Bryan's strong personal following, men who believe in democratic principles, men who hope that the Democratic party will remain true to the people, are standing faithfully beside Nebraska's distinguished citizen and are prepared to wage a vigorous contest before they will surrender the Democratic citadel to the unclean hands of the trust magnates.

**GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.**

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), March 7.—To say that a man may strike, but not talk about striking, is a manifest absurdity. It is equally absurd to affirm that, while strikes and lockouts are legal, advice and moral suasion in connection with either by third parties are unlawful. To repeat, we have the right to advise and persuade men to commit any act, carry out any policy, adopt any course, which the law allows them to commit, carry out or adopt. A denial of this proposition is conclusive evidence of inability to reason.

**FREE TRADE.**

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), March 5.—Much more is said about our foreign than our internal commerce. Yet the treasury department estimates the annual value of our internal commerce at about twenty billions, which is equal to the entire international commerce of the world. Trade between the States doubled in yearly value between 1890 and 1900—a much more rapid rate of increase than shown by our foreign commerce in the same period. But then commerce between the States is free, as between the 45 commonwealths of the Union. Thanks to the Constitution, commerce can never be restricted in its growth by any kind of tariff. The prodigious prosperity of these United States is bottomed on its vast internal commerce whose cornerstone is free trade.

**THE NEGRO QUESTION.**

Chicago Chronicle (Ind.), March 10.—Nobody dreams of such a thing as raising the Negro to political supremacy over this nation. The Negro himself never dreamed of it. All that anybody proposes is that the Negro shall enjoy the rights guaranteed him by the constitution and that the door of opportunity and hope shall not be slammed in his face and barred merely because of his race, and without the least regard to his merits. We do not raise him to political supremacy by leaving the door open to him or by giving him the ballot, and here and there an office, any more than we raise the Irishman, the German, the Swede, the Italian or the Jew to political supremacy by the same means. To do any less would be wrong and rank injustice. Nobody proposes to do more. So far President Roosevelt is right, however much he may have injured himself with some people by being right.

**IN CONGRESS.**

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 36 of that publication.

**Senate.**

Washington, March 2-7, 1903. The 2d was devoted principally to appropriations work, the only important exception being an unsuccessful attempt (p. 3151) to bring the Statehood bill to vote. Mr. Hoar called up the conference report on the anti-anarchy bill on the 3d, but upon request laid it aside (pp. 3224, 3227, 3235). On the 4th, at noon, the Senate adjourned sine die (p. 3337).

Pursuant to a proclamation of the President, the Senate convened in special ses-

sion on the 5th at noon, and after the qualification of new Senators, listened to the following Presidential message (vol. 37, p. 3):

To the Senate: I have called the Senate in extraordinary session to consider the treaties concerning which it proved impossible to take action during the session of Congress just ended. I ask your special attention to the treaty with the Republic of Colombia, securing to the United States the right to build an isthmian canal, and to the treaty with the Republic of Cuba, for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries.

The great and far-reaching importance of these two treaties to the welfare of the United States and the urgent need for their adoption require me to impose upon you the inconvenience of meeting at this time. Theodore Roosevelt.

White House, March 5, 1903. Adjournment was taken to the 9th.

**House.**

On the 2d (continuation of legislative day of February 26) the work of passing bills under suspension of the rules continued; as it did also on the 3d, which was likewise a continuation of the legislative day of February 26. Still doing business as of February 26, no adjournment but only recesses having been taken meanwhile, the House on the 4th at noon adjourned sine die.

**Record Notes.**—Speech of Representative Cochran (p. 3114) on the department of commerce and labor bill; speech of Senator Kean (p. 3361) on Statehood bill; speech of Senator Patterson (p. 3373) on Philippine tariff.

**MISCELLANY**

**THE UPWARD PATH.**

For The Public.

The God we have not worshipped—

The God we have not known—

He hath not sent us from Him,

But calls us to our own.

And, upward, ever upward,

From stage to higher stage,

The Great God of Attraction

Hath drawn us age by age.

While all the world looks backward

Along the somber path,

To see in mists of fancy

The sullen God of Wrath,

The God of Evolution—

The God of Living Love—

Still draws the souls of mankind

To radiant worlds above.

Look upward, oh, look upward,

The long, dark night is gone;

The sunshine of His nearer love

Is trembling through the Dawn.

The God of Hope's "to-morrow,"

The God of Love's "to-day,"

Is smiling through the future

Upon our upward way.

The hidden God of Error,

The minds of men must blind;

The fearless God of Truth may say:

"Seek ye, and ye shall find"

The Great Eternal Power

Of Good without alloy,

That draws us ever higher

From joy to nobler joy.

For upward, ever upward,

From truth to mightier truth;

To forms of grace and beauty,

Through forms of life uncouth,

The great God calls His children,

From realm to fairer realm,

Till shall His own perfection

Our imperfections whelm.

VIRGINIA M. BUTTERFIELD.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

For The Public.

Such readers of The Public as happened to see the report of a conversation, and the subsequent letters that passed between the friends (Publics of Feb. 28 and March 7), will be interested in the following letter, which I have just received (Feb. 21) from Alcorn. It will be seen that they met in Cleveland as they anticipated.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 19.

Dear —: Jordan tells me he forwarded you my letter about my dream in Springfield. Well, I must tell you, that dream was true. That is, it is true I dreamed it. Whether it will come true in fact, or anything like it, is another matter.

Jordan is as enthusiastic as ever about his word Isocrat, and I have to confess he has used it so much I have got used to it myself.

It was all I could do while we were in Cleveland to keep him from calling on Tom Johnson. I knew Johnson was too busy to fool with him, and I was sure all he wanted was to get a chance to proclaim his Isocratic party. I told him he could write just as well later, which he may be brash enough to do.

We were in Cleveland about a week. I tell you there is going to be a lively time there next election. It will be a clear-cut issue, as Jordan says, between the Plutocrats and the Isocrats.

I feel more at ease in Cleveland politically than anywhere else, because I find there lots of ex-Republicans like myself—fellows that don't exactly call themselves Democrats, but are ready to be Isocrats, Orthocrats, or any old new name that may come along.

I shall be down in Kentucky next week, and may strike you in Louisville. Yours, H. A.

P. S.—Jordan is back in N. Y.

I wrote to Milner to-day, and jokingly suggested that he run up to Albany and down to Princeton, and preach his new party name to Messrs. Hill and Cleveland. But I confessed to him that, like Alcorn, I was getting used to his word Isocrat, and meant to go with him so far as to call myself an Isocratic Democrat.

**MEDIUS.**

**A TRUE STORY.**

For The Public.

In the old days, before man had got beyond the addition stage in his arithmetic, it was customary for merchants and traders to take their problems to the schools for solution. For example, if a commercial traveler had sold 50 dozen togas to a customer at 18 drachmæ, or denarii, each, the commercial traveler and the customer then visited the pedagogue to find out how much the bill amounted to. The pedagogue then called his pupils together, and they proceeded to put down 12, 50 times. After this was done, and the

total ascertained, the same process was gone through with 18, that is, 18 was put down 600 times and added. As a result of all this, the pupils were kept busy with "practical" problems, and the pedagogue made money, for the commercial traveler was a generous fellow, and often handed out more than the legal fee, and always paid for the cigars, etc.

But one day a pupil came to the master and said he knew a shorter method of addition which had been revealed to him in a dream, and which he called multiplication. He then proceeded to explain the process to the master, and when the master had acquired the principle, and saw for a truth it would work, he denounced it and rebuked his pupil severely.

"Great Scott!" cried the master, "would you rob us of our living by your devilish invention? Would you destroy the business we have been so many years building up? Would you close the schools and take away our employment? Go to! Of a certainty, thou art a fool!" And he drove the pupil from his presence.

But the master was foxy. He had not associated with commercial travelers these many years without learning something, besides, he had long been engaged in inculcating the necessity of taking advantage of opportunities whenever they presented themselves, and he quickly saw that here was his opportunity. He straightway got a patent on the new invention, was elected an honorary member of the King's Own Institute of Mathematicians, and the royalties he received from his patent soon enabled him to hold his own among prominent and respectable citizens.

Was it not fortunate, children, that this invention was thus saved to us? For had it not been patented we might never have known how to multiply, and what would become of mankind then?

C. F. SHANDREW.

#### MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

##### COURAGE IN ADMINISTRATION.

The additions to the detective force following closely the promotion of five patrolmen to the position of sergeant have caused great bitterness among many men who have been posing as staunch friends of the mayor. It is these supposed friends that are raising the cry that the mayor has been unfair and that he has been influenced by political considerations in the matter. On the other hand prominent Republicans are expressing amazement at the course taken by the mayor at this time. These Republicans freely

admit that there is not the slightest evidence that politics had anything to do with the position taken by the mayor on the police question.

The amazement of the Republicans is expressed over the fact that the promotions and additions were made at all when they could easily have been postponed until after the election and any possible hard feeling or criticism avoided. For this reason the Republicans in question are expressing admiration for what they term the nerve of the mayor.

Mayor Johnson believes that he pursued exactly the right course. Yesterday he said: "I could not possibly have done otherwise. I did what I believed to be for the best interest of the community with reference to the police question. To have avoided taking action would have been a mark of cowardice. When matters of such importance are to be settled the result of an election should not be reckoned with. Every move made was with the idea of making the most out of the police force for the protection of the community."—Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 9.

##### COURAGE IN POLITICS.

With the police matters settled for the time being the mayor was confronted with a proposition for settlement that is all politics. This question, which is far from being settled, is that of the Democratic nominees for the city council. In some 15 of the wards there are contests. Yesterday the mayor spoke very plainly regarding the matter:

"I am not going around at this time with my thumbs in my mouth pretending that I am not interested in the selection of the councilmanic nominees. The fact is that I am tremendously interested in the selections that are to be made. I am opposed to the selection of certain men to represent the Democratic ticket and I propose to say so if it defeats me for reelection. There is no getting away from the fact that the approaching campaign is a street railway campaign. If the majority of the new council is controlled by the street railway interests, then I have no desire to be mayor. For that reason I strongly advocate the nomination of men that are right upon the franchise question.

"It is certain that the street railway interests are making valuable contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. They made these contributions while the Democratic books were open at \$100 a clip. In other words, the street railway interests are behind some of the men that are running

for nomination on the Democratic ticket. I stand opposed to men of this character and always will."—Plain Dealer of March 9.

#### A GREAT JAPANESE REFORMER.

YUKICHI FUKUZAWA, 1834-1901.

The Literary Digest of February 14 quotes from The Nation of January 22, the following passages from a review of "A Life of Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa," by A. Miyamori (Z. P. Maruya & Co., Tokyo).

Rarely in any age or nation has it been given to one man so to change the mental outlook of his country as did Fukuzawa that of Japan.

As teacher, editor, author, he became the intellectual father of half the thinking men of Japan in this generation. The copies of his printed books ran into the millions. Refusing the sword or office, titles or decorations, absolutely honest and fearless, he toiled as the soldier of culture and righteousness to transform a nation. Stepping down out of the ranks of the gentry, his life was spent in lifting up the masses. He was the liberator of his people from Confucianism and other Chinese cramping notions, and from insular narrowness and bigotry. He led the Japanese into the intellectual freedom of the west. He was the exalter of woman. He cared little or nothing for dogma; his one idea was to know truth according to reason. His ethics were summed up in "Independence and self-respect." For 40 years the "Great Commoner" wrought in the same field with Okubo, Saigo, Ito, and Shibusawa, as well as with Hepburn, Brown, Verbeck, and Greene, to make and keep Japan one of the nations in the van of progress. . . .

When Yokohama was opened, he found that, with all his Dutch, he could not read the signs or labels, for they were in English. Happily, he was able to take a voyage to America in the first Japanese steamer which the once hermits navigated across the Pacific within seven years after they had first seen coal-smoke from a ship's funnel. Afterward he visited Europe, and again the United States. His book on "Western Countries," read by all classes, was like the building of a great window in the dead wall of the national intellect. Yet for years Fukuzawa had to live amid assassins who hated "evil opinions." Often he was in the very jaws of death. Seeing how eagerly the soldier and the office-seeker sought to ply their trades—in each case with blunting of the moral sense—he re-

solved to avoid both battle and boodle. He consecrated himself to the idea that "the independence of a nation consists in the independent spirit of the individuals composing it." In a word, he struck at the core of the Confucian social system. On the day of the great battle at Uyeno, in Tokyo, within sound of the cannon, he began the teaching of Wayland's "Moral Science" — the books having arrived that day. He foretold the rush for office, by both fighting parties, as soon as war was over. The Keio college which he founded (named after the chronological period, 1865-1867), ever a formidable and inspiring rival of the Imperial university, has now over 1,700 students. The Jiji Shimpo, which he began and for years edited, is, among its contemporaries, what the two or three greatest journals are in the English-speaking world. . . . His last work was an utterly destructive analysis of the Confucian principles underlying Kaibara's "Great Learning for Women"—the standard in old Japan for the training or, rather, the subjection of women. It was written after his years of constructive teaching in journal, book, and lecture, in which he assaulted sensualism and polygamy, and pleaded for the education and uplift of woman as man's companion. His death was mourned by all, from emperor to laborer, and 10,000 people walked behind his bier.

#### CHILD UNIONS IN THE SILK MILLS OF THE MINING REGIONS.

An extract from an article on the "Children of the Coal Shadow," by Francis H. Nichols, published in McClure's Magazine for February.

Puerile, and almost amusing, as are children's unions, they have in some instances met with success in advancing wages and in shortening hours of labor. The secretary of a knitting union told me that during the three years of its existence the organization had by a series of demands and strikes obtained an advance of 15 per cent. for every one of the 300 employes. The girls who work in a squib factory were receiving 70 cents per day. They asked their employer for an increase of five cents in their daily wage. His refusal was prompt and indignant.

"Then," said the president of the union, a girl aged 16, "we served notice upon him that unless he gave us the raise within 24 hours we would strike. We knew that he had lots of

orders to fill, and he couldn't afford to shut down. The next day he posted up a notice that hereafter we would be paid 75 cents a day, and we're getting it yet. That's what the union done."

It is, however, a peculiarity of children's unions that they not infrequently declare a strike because of a grievance that has nothing directly to do with hours or wages. The child of the Coal Shadow submits uncomplainingly to a habitual treatment which in a country like China would be considered cruel and intolerable. But when extra pressure is so brought to bear upon the little human machine that it is strained to the breaking point; when the child's very life is threatened; then, as a last resort, he turns for protection to the union, composed of children like himself, who share his sorrows and who can appreciate his sufferings. The 17-year-old girl president of a union told me this story of the latest victory of her district local:

In the performance of certain work in the factory a little girl was employed to operate a treadle.

"She had to work all day long, and as she was growing pretty fast, she began to get kind of crippled-like. She was lame in one leg, and she was lop-sided, one shoulder being higher than the other. By and by she got so bad that she had to lay off for a week and go to bed. While she was away the boss hired a big boy to work the treadle, and paid him, of course, considerable more than she was getting. But when she came back to work, he fired the boy and put her on the treadle again. Our grievance committee waited on the boss and asked him polite, as a favor, to give her an easier job, because she was getting deformed. But he said that he wouldn't have no interference with his business. He was an American citizen, and no one could dictate to him. Then I called a meeting of our local.

"'Girls,' I says, addressing them from the chair, 'shall we stand for it—we, that believes in the rights of man? Shall we stand for seeing her growing up a cripple and the union not doing nothing nor reaching out no hand for to help? I know that it's tough to strike now, because some of us is supporting our families, whose fathers is striking. Shall we stand for it?' They voted unanimous to strike if she wasn't took off the treadle. We had the resolution

wrote out nice on a typewriter. The grievance committee handed it to the boss. He thought it over for two days, and then he give in. The boy is working the treadle yet, and the girl is at the bench."

#### SHALL THE STATE OF MONTANA BE DIVIDED?

For The Public.

Most of the turmoil on this earth has been caused by the issues coming out of the main question of government. Western Yankees are proud of the history written by their eastern kinsfolk. Tyranny arouses the animal in men who are men. State making can be done as thoroughly in the Arid West as it has heretofore been done in the million square miles of territory contiguous to the Atlantic. And some costly experiments can be avoided by drawing upon the sinking fund of wisdom accumulated by those who blazed the trail.

Eastern Montana is an agricultural region. Her people are learning the lessons which gave rise to ferment and action in other agricultural portions of the United States, within a quarter of a century. An uncorrected evil has spread throughout the whole nation. Wage workers everywhere have discovered the ambush into which government-subsidized monopoly has led them. Vigorous denial of government responsibility for present conditions is made; but if it can intervene, and does not, the indictment stands. When a species of oppression is declared to exist, the critic is answered:

"Do not the wheels of government turn?"

"Are you not in the midst of record-breaking prosperity?"

"Are not taxes collected and spent?"

"Are not criminals brought to justice?"

"Are not elections held according to law?"

"What do you want?"

All we want is the kind of self-government nominated in the bond. American citizens in the West would rather be their own masters, and wear old clothes on Sunday, than to be clothed in the purple and fine linen which covers that hated badge of servitude—a collar. Gilded and bejeweled, it is still a collar.

Little monopolies have existed for a long time in this country, and the little one has been allowed to grow up unnoticed, during the marching and counter marching on the tariff.

To comprehend the true inwardness of the trust question, the people must begin at the bottom, and study the little monopoly first. No matter how much it swells, the same patent handle to the grindstone is to be seen. Water, oil, coal, transportation, or any common necessity, is peddled to consumers for all the traffic will bear. For example: In the town of Billings, Montana, we have private ownership of water works. The Yellowstone river belongs to the State, which of course means the people. Irrigation is a public necessity; and no citizen should be allowed to take for private use more than a fixed number of cubic inches of water for his individual use.

The water monopoly invests capital in a pumping plant, and conducts the water through private pipes and enjoys the privilege of taxing the people all they will stand for this necessity. It certainly is not the cost of furnishing the water, which is the basis for the charge. The raw material of prosperity is simply seized by monopoly.

Passing along Montana avenue in Billings lately I overheard a scrap of conversation between a child and her mother: "But mamma," said the child, "if you pay the water rent, I can't have any new shoes."

She looked as if she needed them, and a mental flash illuminated political economy long enough to show the huge pile of shoes, clothing, food and shelter, which the people had been deprived of by a prosperous monopoly. This must be a conspiracy in restraint of trade, for the business men of the town earn a livelihood by selling shoes, clothing, food and shelter. Wherever and whenever the people are compelled by their hired servants to consent to a bargain for the use of a valuable franchise, without getting a fair portion of its earnings, such placer mining in the pockets should be rigidly investigated. Punishment should be insisted upon for the guilty parties, and the bare mention of pardon for a rascal should cause the voters to show the teeth. Bribery and boodling should never be allowed to crawl through a convenient knot hole in justice. It is no more than the application of business principles to insist upon the people's right to regulate the amount of profit capital shall earn, since capital asserts the right to settle the question of wages, on which the consumer's capacity to pay for his supplies depends.

The progressive public spirit is the delight of monopoly. New school-houses, courthouses, jails, parks, public libraries, eleemosynary institutions, are regarded with distinguished consideration. But if the natural history of such enterprises is scanned closely, a fact sticks out like the ribs on a skinny horse. Their completion increases the value of real estate, which monopoly is sure to own in business centers. It holds the bonds the struggling municipality or county must float to be able to build. Interest on bonds is a good thing, the same as rise in real estate value.

There is still another nigger in the financial woodpile. Taxation is depended upon to pay interest and principal. Who pays the taxes? Why, taxation is supposed to be the incarnation of the co-operative principle. Hale the tax roll into court, you who honestly believe such a lie. Investigate with open doors, and hang up the result by the side of the list of registered voters.

Suppose the county elects good men and true to the State legislature, instructed to correct some of these hoary-headed abuses. These men may be patriotic, unselfish and endowed with American common sense and intelligence, but they are at once nicknamed "hayseeds," and pointed at as reformers from the agricultural districts. Indeed, they run the double risk of being knocked down with a club stuffed with greenbacks, or of being the victims of suspicion on the point of courting such a sandbagging.

Eastern Montana towns cannot even assert the right to open their streets crossing the transportation trust's right of way. Taxation and government without representation has always been a fruitful cause of civil war.

Our remedy is the proposal to divide the State, and to form the new agricultural commonwealth of Yellowstone. This is met at the first jump out of the box by the objection that the running expenses would swamp the new State. In rebuttal, we point out that the absolute need of revenue would be the incentive to overhaul the list of special privileges which keep the treasury in a lean and hungry fix. Some trusts are not industrial brigands, but the formation of a trust shows that a dangerous amount of power has been rounded up into a single organization. The best way to pre-

vent oppression is to refuse to grant surplus power to public servants. There are perhaps as many stock gamblers within a radius of territory contiguous to New York as there are coal miners within the same radius applied to the central city of the hard coal region. When the miners laid down their tools, a famine was in the land. The stock gamblers could be cast into the bottomless pit without causing more than a ripple on the surface of prosperity.

Nevada's experience will be pointed at as a clinching argument against segregation. What is the matter with Nevada? Her people have not been raising too much hell and too little corn. No! She is a played-out mining State, with agricultural resources unavailable, without national aid to irrigation. Further, she is in the grip of a trust bent on building up California. The latter State was once a marvelous gold producer; but her agriculture is worth much more to her people. Capital has been attracted to exploit her resources. And a long sea coast line makes ocean commerce a rich prize for the transportation trusts. They are intent upon making transcontinental freight pay all the traffic will bear. The welfare of the people of California does not concern the trusts. What they are after first, last and in the middle, is profit.

West Montana is also a mining country. Her resources, so the experience of Nevada and California teaches, are not inexhaustible. Observers who know what they are talking about, see what is coming. Millions have been hauled out of the State annually toward the metropolis of this continent, for which an inadequate return to the State has been made. The rapidity with which some big fortunes have been piled up in the United States, where a silver mine has been the base to support the sky scraper, suggests the propriety of the government's taking a census of the silver portion of its circulating medium.

Counterfeiting is only law-breaking, like some other well-worn tracks toward prosperity for organized wealth. Some consciences would not scruple at a crime which is profitable to private enterprise, and at the same time adds to the circulation dollars of standard weight and fineness, at a hundred per cent profit.

An evil inflicted upon eastern Montana, under the guise of a blessing, is the homeseekers' excursion. Thousands of people who work hard to scrape together a nominal fare are dumped upon us, bringing with them in some instances such expensive diseases as smallpox and consumption. Their slender purses are soon exhausted and the promised jobs at good wages cannot be found. The Arid West is not ready for a flood-tide of homeseekers, without government ownership of irrigation. Many of the newcomers become public charges. Those who manage to get back to their native States are reliable enemies of the Arid West for the balance of a lifetime. And the axe which the transportation trusts have to grind has been made to pay for the grinding.

Agriculture and stock-raising are pushing eastern Montana upward in the scale of material wealth. With the smallest proportion of population, she pays the largest proportion of taxes. Agriculture is a sure foundation for long-lived prosperity.

There are thousands of square miles of coal-bearing lands in eastern Montana, just the same as there are in some of the other Western States. Monopolies, such as exist in Pennsylvania, are silently acquiring what they call a legal title to these lands. It is not the surface they are after, for the sake of cultivation, to add to the wealth and population of the State. Congress made an original land grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Co. It was called a plain subsidy, but looks now more like a plain steal. The subsidy principle is only justifiable where it affects the prosperity of the whole people. No other defense of the tariff, for instance, could have withstood the opposition it has encountered. Congress was not asked to find out what raw material of prosperity for future State makers, existed beneath the surface of the land. There were no people on the land; and the theory must have been that no rights were involved. But it is a pertinent question to ask—whether or not the Constitution was not on the ground first, to protect the people who followed the railroad track? The State which these people founded must have common State's rights. Interpretation of law which gives the best of the bargain to a small bunch of capitalists who do not intend to grow up with the country, will be fiercely resisted by the people. If the courts are determined to stand behind the ma-

majority of dollars, instead of the majority of men, it is high time to prove that the people know better than courts how they want to be governed. The citizens of the State of Montana have actually paid for the improvements owned by organized capital. The reason for organization in such business transactions is to shove the actual expenses upon the people.

For speculative purposes the merger of three traffic systems was contemplated in the Northwest. Law does not cut any more of a figure with the railroad magnates than it does in the matter of polygamy. It is with them simply a question of ability to circumvent law. Ordinary people are compelled to take into consideration the rights of both parties to a contract. Fortune-making concerns can be created by the trusts, if they can possess themselves of the people's supply of fuel. Wood is scarce, and will become scarcer, unless irrigation can find a way, or make one, to promote the afforestation of the West. Main line irrigation canals may eventually be used as common carriers for six months out of each year.

Nebraska once enacted a maximum freight law, which had to run an expensive and tedious gamut of litigation, and in the end did not get the right bull by the horns because of changed conditions.

A tax on the output of trust-owned, leased, operated mines would kill competition. In fact, competition has never been permitted to exist. Taxation of mineral-bearing land, regulated periodically by the market value, would help the State to get a decent return for its wealth-producing resources.

Systematic irrigation will largely increase the area of fertile and productive land. Population is as sure to come as the sun is to rise. Food, fuel and capital will be here to supply the demand of an industrial civilization. Wool growing is one of our important interests. The tariff is regarded as a sure thing by the sheep men, but they must reckon in the near future with the tariff revision sentiment, which after confining its ravages so long to the democratic party, has spread like other good things to the trust party. The trusts support the tariff on wool because they can get high freight rates to and from Eastern markets. First to feel the pruning knife will be the protection which has the slenderest hold on the public. Western growth is bound to increase independent political action. From the white house to the rented house of the

wage-worker this self-reliant spirit is in the air. Oppression seems to have determined to cremate itself. An Arid Western market is the stock-growers' final salvation. Tenfold increase of Western population in ten years means that the wool of the sheep's back can be transferred to the consumer's back at home. Organization is strength. The trusts are perfectly organized, and move toward a strategic point with precision. Their purpose always will be to hamstring an unfriendly leader. Armed intervention once required an appropriation of fifty millions to put on its fighting clothes. Partisanship was totally eclipsed by patriotism. What did the people care for politicians' loyalty to party government! Another issue as clear cut demands that the enemies of trust domination unite. Justice is of more importance than party advantage, and the shortest road to a good thing is to merit it by a sacrifice. Democracy which flocks by itself while human beings are being robbed, for the purpose of stealing their country, is not true blue.

The Monroe Doctrine has been strained by colonial expansion. Real prosperity is a home-made product. It depends on what people do for themselves, rather than on what others do for them. Unrestricted trade with the nations of the new world is the real road to greatness. Cuban reciprocity would cut this knot in statesmanship.

Three new commonwealths are knocking for admission into the union. Their political complexion in the lump is doubtful. The new State of Yellowstone will be safely Republican, at least until tariff revision has slaughtered the stock-growers. Local sympathy has a powerful influence upon political action. Friends of division see the opportunity. Congressional action is needed before the surgical operation on Montana sovereignty can be performed. West Virginia does not furnish a satisfactory precedent. Northwest Territory once included a big patch of sovereignty.

Gradually small areas filled up with pioneers who were capable and ready for the responsibilities and opportunities of self-government. Boundary lines were adjusted to the needs of those who were growing up with the country. Citizens who improve farms, build homes, construct improvements, and the various devices of an intelligent and thriving society, are a valuable asset of government. The rock on which state-making is founded is the consent of the governed. Because a thing has never been done may only signify that a competent body of

American citizens never had occasion to hunt for the best way to do it.

National aid to irrigation is at the bottom of steady Western progress. Thrift and industry will receive a mighty uplift when the people get water at cost. The postal system will carry the news everywhere, that trustdom has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Slavery gave the West a boost, and the trust question will make history repeat itself.

JAMES E. FREE.

Billings, Mont.

#### OLD KING COAL.

Old King Coal is a silly old soul  
And a silly old soul is he;  
And it looks as if he might lose control  
Of his big monopolee.  
—Memnon, in Whim.

Clark—See here! You told me if I took a course of instruction from you it wouldn't be long before I'd be earning \$100 a week.

Prof. Skinner—Well?

Clark—Well, I'm getting ten dollars a week.

Prof. Skinner—But, honestly, now, don't you feel that you're earning \$100? Every clerk feels he earns ten times as much as he gets.—Philadelphia Press.

Lincoln read only a few books, and not always the best books, and was highly educated.

We read a great many books, and very good books, and are much less highly educated, as a rule.

The business of books is to set a man to thinking. After he has been set to thinking, what he needs most of all is time to think.—Life.

There is less room at the top than is popularly supposed. They who are there are few, but large.—Puck.

### BOOKS

#### CHEYNE'S EDITION OF THE PSALMS.

No matter whether they were written by one hand or by a hundred hands, or whether they were written within a period of five hundred years, the Psalms of David form the noblest, richest collection of poetry, dealing with the deepest problems of the human heart, that the world possesses. In beauty and eloquence, in pathos and passion, in heart-searching power, they stand alone, unique and unapproachable. Scholars may show us psalms of Assyria and India, which have something of the same literary form, but how far below do these fall, how utterly lacking they are in the peculiar spiritual quality of the Psalms of David!

It would be an unpardonable presumption thus to speak in superfluous praise of these supreme writings of the ancient Scriptures, were it not the common testimony that so large a number of modern readers unhappily neglect them altogether, or limit their acquaintance with them to the brief responsive readings in the Sunday services.

When one comes to read the Psalms, we do not say critically, but carefully and seriously, he finds in the authorized versions many obscurities of language, and many local and historical allusions, ignorance of which may mar the force of the thought. Some of these difficulties can never be removed; but many of them have been, and the honest reader will of course welcome all the aids that scholarship may supply. For this purpose it would hardly be possible to speak too highly of Prof. T. K. Cheyne's edition of the Book of Psalms (Appleton and Co.). It was first published some twenty years ago and represents the best results of modern scholarship, at once reverent and learned. The book contains the following parts: An introduction which is most interesting and instructive, then a new translation of the Psalms, and following the translation there are comments and notes on each, explanatory of the historical setting, whenever this can be determined, and otherwise elucidating the difficulties in the text.

As to the author's translation, whether the reader prefers it or not to the Bible version or to the Prayer Book version, he will find himself often turning to it to get light upon passages which seem to lack clearness and he will often find himself rewarded. Let us turn, for example, to a single psalm, the 49th, and notice two instances. The 5th verse reads in the authorized version as follows:

Wherefore should I fear in the days of evil, when the iniquity of my heels shall compass me about?

The Prayer Book version reads:

Wherefore should I fear in the days of wickedness, and when the wickedness of my heels compasseth me round about?

Cheyne's translation is as follows:

Wherefore should I fear in the days of misfortune, though the malice of my foes surround me?

Long ago the great Bagster Bible said in a marginal reference to the word, "or rather, supplanters"; and the revised version gave the translation, "When iniquity at my heels compasseth me about," with the marginal alternative, "the iniquity of them that would supplant me."

Again in the 7th verse the authorized version has:

None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him.

The Prayer Book reading and the revised version give the same sense;

but the sense in this translation is entirely without connection with the thought that immediately precedes, namely, trust in the multitude of riches. Cheyne's translation, which enforces the point, is:

Nevertheless none can buy himself off, nor give unto God his ransom.

Whether or not his translation is correct, it is interesting, wherever there is doubt, to have the emendation or suggestion of a competent scholar.

These illustrations are given merely to show the possibility of using the newer translation as a commentary upon the old, the exquisite beauty of which, together with the deep-rooted associations attached to its very phrases, will maintain its hold upon the English-speaking race as a possession forever. And let it be understood that no one appreciates more fully than the great scholar whose work we are considering the relative unimportance of petty corrections, in comparison with the vital importance of a true spiritual insight into the essential truths of a devotional classic. We can not better close this imperfect review than by quoting the words at the beginning of his Introduction: "A bad translation of an uncorrected text will be more illuminative to a devout mind than the choicest and most scholarly rendering to an unsympathetic reader."

J. H. DILLARD.

#### SOMBART'S "SOCIALISM."

Somebody has defined "socialists of the chair" as "college professors who believe in socialism but don't believe in putting it in practice." That definition would not apply to Prof. Werner Sombart, of the University of Breslau, whose lectures on "Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century," translated by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, are published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago.

Though, he excludes himself from "the ranks of those who struggle for the new social order," Prof. Sombart is evidently a socialist of the Marxian type. Many Marxians would not acknowledge him, for he reads into Marx's philosophy an idealism which cannot be welcome to them, and a psychological influence in social development which cannot but jar upon their economic fatalism. But Prof. Sombart believes in socialism, so interpreted, and is not opposed to putting it in practice.

A full review of this little book would involve a criticism of the whole philosophy of socialism—with its nebular value hypothesis, its fanciful class doctrines and its fateful evolution—which cannot be undertaken as an incident to a book notice. The book can be commended, however, without the slightest qualification, as a most intelligent and intelligible presentation of the development and character of

the socialist movement, as viewed by a continental socialist. Its spirit is well indicated by Prof. John B. Clark in his introductory note to the American translation, where he writes of Sombart's work as marking the approach of a time when "socialism is to be studied rather than the speculations of socialists."

LITERARY NOTES.

Edna Lyall, whose real name was Ada Ellen Bayly, died recently at her home in Eastbourne, England. Her most famous novel was "Donovan," which had a deservedly large sale. This book and "A Knight Errant" are novels with a pure, clear ideal, and can hardly fail to be helpful to any reader. Her strongest book, the one that will probably be longest read, is "In the Golden Days," an historical story of the times of Algernon Sidney, whose character is most attractively portrayed in the novel. J. H. D.

The Literary Digest of March 7 publishes extracts from Clarence S. Darrow's new book, "Resist not Evil," which we hope to review before long in these columns. In the same number will be found an interesting digest of Mr. Henry W. Wilbur's article on the future of Socialism, which appeared in Gunton's Magazine. Mr. Wilbur argues that Socialism as a party will have only a brief, passing effect in American politics, that it will end like Populism and Greenbackism, since it voices only "the dissatisfaction of a class" and is confined to cities. J. H. D.

There died in England a few days ago one of the greatest mathematicians of modern times, Sir George G. Stokes, professor in Cambridge university. His favorite study was the science of light, and one of his chief characteristics was the simplicity and inexpensiveness of the apparatus which he used in his experiments. A writer, quoted in the London Telegraph, said of him that all he needed for the most valuable and decisive demonstrations was an expenditure of 2d, and three-quarters of an hour of sunlight. If all professors were great, perhaps we should not need million-dollar endowments. J. H. D.

The article of Alfred Russel Wallace on Man's Place in the Universe, which appeared in the Independent of February 26, is sure to be widely read. The Public has already referred to its contents in the News Notes. The famous scientist argues that our sun may after all be the center of the physical universe, and that the earth probably occupies a position in the solar system "as central and unique as is that of our sun in the stellar universe." In this number of the Independent Prof. Bascom has another article on Immortal Money, and the editor has a further most interesting say on the study of the classics. J. H. D.

The Church Standard (Philadelphia), of February 28, opens its reading with the following paragraph: "A few months ago there were many citizens of the United States who opposed the increase of the navy, and even desired a reduction of the army, on the ground that this is an industrial and commercial, and therefore a pacific nation, without aggressive designs upon any other country, and yet strong enough for self-defense in any conceivable contingency. At the present time there is probably no one thing on which the sentiment of the people of the United States is more united than this, that our coast defenses must be strengthened, our navy strongly and steadily increased, and the efficiency of our permanent military force secured as it has never been before." One would think that among all the great problems of human betterment a Christian Journal could find some other topic for its opening thought than this boasting of militarism. A witty preacher said once that the best evidence of Christianity that he knew of was the fact that it existed in spite of its preachers. What shall we say of its orthodox religious press? J. H. D.

"How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?" asks the Scientific American in an article about our slaughter of life on railways. The writer makes an interesting

and striking contrast between this country and England. Here, he says, we have killed 77 passengers in 15 days; in England not a passenger has been killed in 15 months. Yet in England more passengers are handled, on one-eighth as many miles of track, with more frequent trains and a greater average of speed.

J. H. D.

In Wilshire's Magazine for March appears a verbatim report of the debate on socialism between Mr. Wilshire and Prof. Sellgman, at Cooper Union, New York city, in January. An especially thoughtful ar-

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ticle is contributed by Prof. Triggs, of the Chicago university. It deals with industrial feudalism with especial reference to what is to come after. Apart from an academic tendency to narrow the meaning of politics, and an illy-considered reference to competition as a passing phenomenon of more primitive times (which is as if a physicist should refer to gravitation as an obsolete force), Prof. Triggs's article makes an exceptionally thoughtful state-

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J. B. Weaver. 115p."



THE SENATORIAL HUNT.

Puzzle—To find the Ground-Hog

ment and exposition of industrial indications. One of his expressions embodies a truth of the widest significance and highest importance—a truth which until recently was revealed only to idealistic minds of the democratic order: "By science the monarchic conception of the universe is forever disproved. There is no Absolute Deity which rules the universe as with a scepter. The universe is a republic and not a kingdom."

The March Harper opens with a critical comment on Shakespeare's Richard II., by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Mr. Swinburne's name is great; many would, of course, place him at the head of living poets. We cannot believe that any would rank him high as a prose writer. His Shakespearean comments are found to be tiresome, exaggerated phrasings, which add almost nothing to the study of Shakespeare. This paper on Richard II. nowhere touches, so far as we can see, the real problems which the great master was dealing with in that play. Among the interesting contents of this number are to be noted an article on recent discoveries in the Roman Forum, and Mr. Martin's delightful essay on Real Life. Mr. Howells's Easy Chair takes us through some pleas-

ant musings to a charmingly insidious satire upon "our simple republican romancers." "It may be claimed," he says, "that a high, practical ignorance of the ages and personages portrayed was a prime condition of the romantic inspiration." But one needs to read the context to see the fun in such a sentence. J. H. D.

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- Sunday, March 15th. John Z. White, "The Single Tax."
- Sunday, March 22d. Raymond Robbins, "The Fruits of Monopoly."
- Sunday, March 29th. Dwight H. Perkins, Member of the Special Park Commission, "The Work of the Special Park Commission and Its Relation to the Future of Chicago."
- Sunday, April 5th. Dr. Arnold J. Tompkins, Principal Chicago Normal School, "Ideals."
- Sunday, April 12th. Wallace Rice, "Revolt in Recent Verse."
- Sunday, April 19th. Louis F. Post, "A Review of the Work of the National Congress During the Recent Session."
- Sunday, April 26th. John Z. White, "Questions and Answers on the Single Tax."

**THURSDAY EVENING PROGRAM.**

- Thursday March 12th. Western Starr, "The Iowa Idea."
- Thursday, March 26th. A. Adelman, "The Logic of John Stuart Mill."
- Thursday, April 9th. Miss Nellie Carlin, "Women in the Field of Economics."
- Thursday, April 23rd. Robt. C. Spencer, Jr., "The City of the Future Under Proper Economic Conditions."
- Thursday, May 7th. Henry H. Harding, "A Review of Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty.'"
- Thursday, May 14th. Albin A. Worsley, "A Review of Clarence S. Darrow's 'Resist not Evil.'"
- Thursday, May 21st. Addison Blakely, "A Review of Henry Demarest Lloyd's 'A Country without Strikes.'"
- Thursday, May 28th. Edgar L. Masters, "The Constitutional March."
- Thursday, June 4th. W. Chas. Tanner, "Ruskin."
- Thursday, June 11th. Hon. John McManaman, Representative 21st Dist., "The Grand Jury System."
- Thursday, June 18th. Geo. A. Schilling, "Twenty-eight Years in the Labor Movement in Chicago."
- Thursday, June 25th. H. B. Loomis, "The Single Tax in Its Relation to Other Reforms."
- Thursday, July 2d. Hon. Thos. G. McElligott, "The Torrens Land System."

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